

"From the Eben Bacon estate, Prince Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. A large tree with the aspect of a butternut (*J. cinerea*) but closer, less deeply furrowed bark. Leave of few large leaflets. Nuts much like *J. cinerea*, but shell less sharply rough and husk not glandular pubescent. Trunk about 4 feet in diameter at 2 feet from ground, a 4 feet from ground dividing into three large limbs." (*Jack*.)

"A large widespreading specimen with a trunk diameter of 4 feet 3 inches about 2 feet above the surface of the ground and just below the point where it divides into three large limbs, standing in the grounds of Mr. Eben Bacon, of Jamaica Plain. This tree is supposed to have been planted between 50 and 60 years ago." (*Garden and Forest*, No. 349, October 31, 1894.)

36866 to 36887.

From Pango Pango, Samoa. Presented by Commander C. D. Stearns, Governor of American Samoa. Received December 10, 1913.

36866. ADENANTHERA PAVONINA L.

Coral bean tree

"A handsome deciduous tree with spreading branches and bipinnate leaves bearing pods of glossy, scarlet, biconvex seeds. Pinnæ two to six pairs; leaflet 6 to 12 pairs, oval, obtuse, glabrous; flowers in racemes, numerous, small, white and yellow mixed, fragrant; calyx 4 to 5 toothed; stamens 8 to 10; pods linear somewhat curved, bivalved, 10 to 12 seeded.

"The tree is a native of the East Indies, where the jewelers use the seed for weights, each weighing almost exactly 4 grains. The heartwood of the large trees is of a deep-red color. It is hard and durable and in India is sometimes used as a substitute for red sandalwood. It yields a dye which the Brahmirs of India use for marking their foreheads. It has long been growing in Guam and is pretty well distributed over the island. Its vernacular name, *kolale* is an imitation of 'corales' (coral beads), and is likewise applied to the small seeded *Abrus abrus*." (*W. E. Safford, Useful Plants of Guam.*)

36867. BARRINGTONIA ASIATICA (L.) Kurz.

Fütu

"*Fütu*. A moderate-sized tree; cuts light but grows brown by exposure. The wood is curly, brittle, and soft; it is quite light and is used for canoes; it is not a valuable wood for general use, though much esteemed by the natives on account of the ease with which it is worked. The fruit is reduced to powder and used to stupefy fish in a method of fishing called *Seu*. The leaves are large and lustrous, like magnolia foliage, and the flowers are very beautiful. (*Stearns.*)

36868. BARRINGTONIA SAMOENSIS A. Gray.

"*Falaga*."

Distribution.—A tree whose protruding red-stamened flowers are borne in racemes 2 feet long. Found in Samoa and on the adjacent islands.

36869. BIXA ORELLANA L.

Annatto tree

"*Loa*. A small tree, bearing prickly capsules containing seeds surrounded by red pulp, which yields the well-known annatto of commerce. Leaves cordate ovate, acuminate entire or angular, smooth on both surfaces.

"Annatto is prepared by macerating the pods in boiling water, removing the seeds, and leaving the pulp to settle. The water is then poured off, and the residuum, which is of a bright-yellow or orange color, is used as a dyestuff. In Guam it is sometimes put in soup and rice. The Caroline Islanders use it to paint their bodies, together with turmeric. It is sometimes used in the same way by the Samoans.

"The chief uses to which annatto is applied are for dyeing silk and cotton orange yellow and for coloring cheese and butter. The color imparted to fabrics, however, is not lasting." (*W. E. Safford, Useful Plants of Guam.*)